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TABLE OF CONTENTS

FEATURE ARTICLES

Coins of the Primogenous Western Slavs, by <i>Arthur J. Majewski</i> -----	71
NAPOLEONIC MEDALS: The Campaign of 1813-1814, by <i>David Block</i> ---	55
South Baltic Regions - The Duchy of Curland, by <i>John S. Davenport</i> -----	65

DEPARTMENTS

Book News & Reviews -----	75
Member Notice Page -----	76

INSIDE N.I.

Donations Report -----	51
From the Mailbox -----	53
Librarian's Report -----	51
Membership Chairman's Report -----	51

OTHER ITEMS

Numismatic Extracts From Selected Literature -----	54,70,74,75
Numismatic Gleanings -----	52.64

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INSIDE N.I.

MEMBERSHIP CHAIRMAN'S REPORT

March, 1993 Applications for Membership: The following persons have applied for membership. If no written objections are received by May 1, 1993, their membership will become effective on that date..

2411-MT Ed Dobbins, 5757 W. Thunderbird Lane, #E-156, Glendale, AZ 85306
(Ancient Middle East)

2412-MT Dr. Wolfgang Schuster, Pantzergasse 23/2, A - 1190 Vienna, Austria
(Post 1800 Arabic, Islamic, Yeman, Ottoman as of 1750)

Address Correction:

2388 John Schroedel, 1001 Breckenridge Dr. #212, Little Rock, Arkansas
72205-1564 -- (Africa, World Coinage Since 1700)

DONATIONS REPORT

<u>Name</u>	<u>Donation</u>	<u>Preference of Use</u>
KRANEVELD, Peter	19 Coins (NVS)	NI Reference Collection
LAKIN, Robert	\$10.00 Cash	NI Library Fund
RHODES, Nicholas G.	\$5.00 Cash	General Operating Fund
SCHOTT, Donald	\$5.00 Cash	NI Library Fund

NVS = No Value Stated by Donor

LIBRARIAN'S REPORT

I. Acknowledgement is made below to those who have donated material to the NI Library:

T. J. Orlik

CC70.DreB.0000:MMMN
DRESDNER BANK

Munzen und medaillen medicina in nummis.
Modern publication, date unknown, 31pp, illus.

JG40.MeyH:1947:KDM

MEYER, HANS

Kennen sie diese Deutsche munze? Eine kleine hilfe fur die bestimmung alterer Deutscher munzen mit monogrammtafeln und munzmeisterzeichen-tabellen.

Pub. 1974, 78pp, illus.

JH90.RechH:1969:ZMM

RECHBERG, HAUS ZUM

Zurcher munzen und medaillen.

Pub. 1969, 62pp, illus.

II. Some time ago the Library requested members to provide us with lists of books that you felt we should carry. We have been slowly working our way through the many lists received, but we should also like to remind everyone that if you run across a new publication that you think we should have, please let us know about it. This is especially important since most numismatic works have only a limited number printed, and in one recent case the book was sold out before we learned about it. Also, please don't forget us if you are planning to cull your collection. The three libraries (book, periodical, and catalog) depend in a great part on your generosity.

Granvyl G. Hulse, Jr., Book Librarian

James D. Haley, Periodical Librarian

NUMISMATIC GLEANINGS

Clipping and the "Profit of Lordship"

In the Spring of 1279, England's King Edward I "had proclaimed an edict throughout England, to the effect that clipped money should no longer be circulated, nor should anyone be forced to accept it. In addition, he designated a small number of places in the kingdom, in towns and cities, where they money could be exchanged. For each pound of the non-current coin, an extra sixteen pennies were to be paid for the exchange, and people wold receive one pound of unclipped coin. On 21 May, the regulation of clipped coin came into force and indeed within a short time no one would consider accepting it...

"Between 1279 and 1281 about half a million pounds' worth of pennies were called in and reminted, mostly at the mints in London and Canterbury. New coins were introduced: the groat (worth 4d.), the halfpenny and the farthing. The Crown benefitted financially, but not by debasing the coinage; instead it made a standard charge to cover costs plus a further levy of silver as a 'profit of lordship'. As a result of this recoinage, nearly £20,000 borrowed from Italian merchants to finance the Welsh war of 1277 was repaid."

The Four Gothic Kings, Elizabeth Hallam,
ed. New York, 1987, pp. 122 & 148.

FROM THE MAILBOX

Keener's Chinese article brings out information on Viet Nam Cash Coins

I read Tom Keener's article in the November 1992 issue of the *NI BULLETIN* about detecting the difference in Chinese coins. My interests are with Viet Nam, but this includes many Chinese-style coins. Much of what he wrote about the Chinese coins can be related to Vietnamese coins.

Tom and I recently met at a local coin show and I shared with him something about Chinese-made Vietnamese cash-style coins in China and Chinese-made Chinese cash-style coins in Viet Nam which he did not write about in his article. I have several of these coins with a double rim on the reverse, obverse and/or both sides. many years ago, I was told by some Vietnamese collectors that these pieces were made on both sides of the Vietnamese border with China.

When the Chinese merchants on either side were short of coins and/or wished to make some profit from casting coins, they made them with the double rims, so that they could identify them among themselves. Of course, whenever they made the pieces, the copper and more valuable other alloys were of much less content than the officially-made coins from China or Viet Nam. Whenever a buyer used their coins in a transaction they, of course, appropriately discounted them against the official coins.

Because it was illegal to manufacture the coins of the country they were living in, the Chinese merchants on the Chinese side of the border made Vietnamese coins, and their counterparts on the Vietnamese side of the border made Chinese coins.

I learned several new things from Tom's article and would appreciate seeing more articles like it about any country. But I also learned something from Colin Narbeth's letter about Tom's article where he described the correct usage of Counterfeit, Fake, Forgery and Replica. I will correct the usage of these words in my future writing.

Howard A. Daniel, III
Dunn Loring, Virginia

Use of "fake, forgery, replica, and facsimile" - revisited.

Colin Narbeth's letter in the January '93 issue reflects the frustration often expressed by pedants disturbed by the fact that languages change. He attempts to limit the meanings of *fake*, *forgery*, *replica*, and *facsimile* to what he considers their correct meanings. In addition, he suggests that dictionaries be consulted to discover what the correct meanings are.

An often cited passage in *Alice in Wonderland* states that words mean what we intend them to mean, that it is just a question of who is master. Good dictionaries are a

record of how words are used, not how they should be used. Philosophers and scientists have been attempting for centuries to make languages more precise, but the failure of computer programmers to make a computer understand general conversational English suggests that they are trying to nail jelly to a tree.

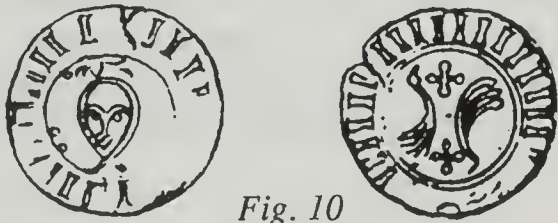
Years ago the president of the American Numismatic Association formed a committee to standardize numismatic terms. The original concept was to nail down the precise meanings of phrases like *choice uncirculated*, *gem uncirculated*, and *select uncirculated*. The final product of the committee was *A dictionary of select numismatic terms*, a mediocre attempt to limit the usage of a few words to what a majority of the committee thought they should mean. Although Randolph Zander was named as the general editor of that pamphlet, it is beneath him.

The second edition of *The Oxford English Dictionary* contains over six hundred thousand entries. It illustrates with dated quotations the changing usage of English words over the centuries. I believe Amy Lowell wrote "My love is a new-minted penny." A coin collector who immediately objects that she must have meant *cent* has no soul. Pedants who consult the OED will find that the primary meaning of *cent* is "one hundred units."

David Block
Gainesville, Florida

NUMISMATIC EXTRACTS FROM SELECTED LITERATURE

Mr. Urban, March 10.
The coin inclosed (*plate II. fig. 10.*) was, with many others of the same kind, lately found in opening a grave in the county of Meath in Ireland. It appearing to be



of great antiquity, I take the liberty of transmitting it to you; hoping you will please to insert a drawing of it in your Magazine; and that some of your intelligent correspondents will favour the publick, through the same channel, with some account of it.

Peter Nipple.

Taken from *The Gentleman's Magazine*,
Vol. 57.1, p.314 (1787).

(Could this be an early Anglo-Saxon silver sceat of the sun-head and fantastic animal type? Compare C.II.V.Sutherland, "English Coinage 600-1900", Pl. 2, nos. 18-19. [Bob Forrest]).

(Submitted by Bob Forrest)

NAPOLEONIC MEDALS: THE CAMPAIGN OF 1813-1814

David Block, Gainesville, Florida, NI #894

Napoleon's attempt to recover from the disaster of his Russian campaign ended in failure. French forces in Spain, weakened both by rivalry between French generals and by the withdrawal of troops for the Russian campaign and that of 1813, were driven out of Spain by British and Spanish troops under Arthur Wellesley, later Duke of Wellington. Prussia, so long dominated by occupying French troops, arose, joined forces with Russia, and drove the imperial forces to the line of the Elbe, leaving French garrisons isolated in Danzig, Modlin, Zamosc, Glogau, Küstrin, Stettin, Thorn, and Spandau. Napoleon replaced his lost soldiers and attempted to regain control of Prussia and to keep Saxony and Austria as allies. The first battles occurred in Saxony.

Bramsen 1229

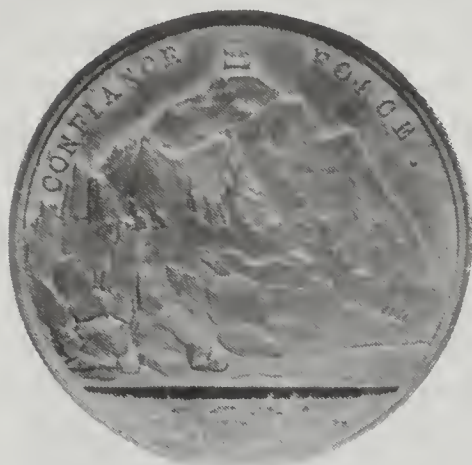
The Battle of Lützen

40 mm



Obverse: NAPOLEON EMP. ET ROI. Uniformed, bare-headed bust r., a wreath above. Signed in the field below the truncation, DENON. D./DEPAULIS. F. Reverse: Two mounted warriors, a Cossack and a Prussian, flee to the right. In the background, ranks of advancing troops. Signed BRENET. Exergue: BATTLE OF LUTZEN/2 MAY 1813.

Although the illustrated medal came from the French mint, there is a variety struck in England which has an obverse by Droz and a reverse which is similar but from a die which bears the DENON D. (at about 8:30) as well as the BRENET F., as well as a significantly different background. A silver striking from the French mint



Standard obverse by Andrieu. Reverse: CONFIDENCE FORTITUDE. A mountain on the top of which stands a monument. Exergue: IN THREE MONTHS FRANCE AND ITALY ARMED TWELVE HUNDRED THOUSAND MEN FOR THE DEFENCE OF THE EMPIRE, 1813. Signed BRENET and DENON D.

"From the field of battle of Wurtchen the Emperor Bonaparte issued the following decree: 'A monument shall be erected on Mount Cenis. Upon the front looking toward Paris, shall be inscribed the names of all our cantons of departments on this side the Alps. Upon the front, looking towards Milan, shall be inscribed the names of all our cantons of departments beyond the Alps, and of our kingdom of Italy. On the most conspicuous part of the monument, shall be engraved the following inscription: The Emperor Napoleon upon the field of battle of Wurtchen, ordered the erection of this monument as a proof of his gratitude to his people of France and Italy; and to transmit to the most distant posterity the remembrance of that celebrated epoch, when in three months, one million, two hundred thousand men ran to arms, to insure the integrity of the empire and of his allies.'"

J.C. Laskey. *A description of the series of medals...*

Denon's design for this medal was probably influenced by the fact that the plan for the monument commemorated had not yet been drawn. It is necessary to go back to the coins of Caesarea in Cappadocia of Roman times to find a mountain (in that case Mount Argaeus) taking up most of the design space. The monument was never built, and the lie that Napoleon had raised over a million men to defend his empire is perhaps the only reason for issuing the decree and the medal! This seems to be the next to last medal struck in gold for Napoleon during his reign.

Although the history of the next few months is fascinating it is not reflected in Napoleon's medals. The current French adventure in Spain effectively ended when the British under Wellington defeated King Joseph and his troops at Vittoria. On 3 March 1813, according to an article in *Le Moniteur*, the kings of Great Britain and Sweden signed a treaty by which a million pounds were to be paid to Sweden, Guatemala and Norway were to be given to Sweden, and thirty thousand Swedish troops were to be added to the Russian troops already led by Crown Prince Bernadotte. *It is perhaps unnecessary for me to remark that I realize that Le Moniteur was one of Napoleon's chief means of propaganda, that my quotations from that newspaper may contain falsehoods written to serve the French government's purposes. One of the ironies of history is that when, on Saint Helena, Napoleon was occupied in writing his version of history he relied on a file of Le Moniteur to refresh his memory.* For this current fighting the British government provided enormous financial support, British observers, and batteries of Congreve rockets. During an armistice Austria attempted to mediate between Napoleon and the allies, joining the allies when Napoleon refuses to accept the terms Austria proposed. The armistice ended on 14 August 1813. Bavaria deserted Napoleon and signed a treaty with Austria on October 8. Napoleon and the French army were attacked in Leipzig on 16 October by overwhelming forces; the ensuing Battle of the Nations cost Napoleon dearly in men and materiel and forced him to fight his way back to France, arriving in Paris on 9 November. See chapters 33 and following in John Holland Rose. *The Life of Napoleon I*. London: Macmillan, 1901. While I cannot say that this is the best of the hundreds of thousands (no fooling) of books about Napoleon and his times, since I have not read them all, it is readable and shows little bias one way or the other. It would also be worth your while to consult the old but far from outdated *The life of Napoleon Buonaparte* by Sir Walter Scott, chapter 31, for this period. After writing of Napoleon's efforts to arouse the French to resist the threatened invasion, Sir Walter wrote, "A great part of the population of France, without having any distinct views as to its future government, were discontented with that of Buonaparte, which, after having drained the country of men and wealth, seemed about to terminate, by subjecting it to the revenge of incensed Europe. When these were told that Buonaparte could not bear to sit upon a tarnished throne, or wear a crown of which the glory was diminished, they were apt to consider how often it was necessary that the best blood of France should be expended in washing the one and restoring the brilliance of the other."

The invasion of France followed. The British under Wellington entered south France

from Spain. From the north came the Russians; from the east the Prussians, Austrians, and Bavarians. Napoleon was able to delay the success of the allies. Two of his successes were commemorated by medals, although there was not enough time to have these medals struck before Paris fell to the allies.

Bramsen 1341

THE BATTLE OF CHAMPAUBERT

40 mm



Obverse: NAPOLEON EMP. ET ROI. Bare-headed, uniformed bust facing right. Signed in the field below the bust, BRENET F. Reverse: A powerful man overcoming three enemies. Signed in the left and right field, DENON D. and BRENET F. Exergue: BATTLE OF CHAMPAUBERT/ 10 FEBRUARY 1814.

This medal has the standard obverse by Brenet. After three realistic reverses we are back to the neoclassical style, although we look in vain for the attributes which would characterize the hero as Hercules. The illustrated specimen is a late striking, probably French mint, ca 1840. It has the hyposulfite toning with which that mint was experimenting at that time, a simpler process than the application of the chocolate patina which characterizes the copper medals struck during Napoleon's reign. Griffiths reported ("The end of Napoleon's *histoire métallique*" in *The Medal*, Spring 1991) that Heim was paid 36 francs on 16 March 1814 for preparing drawings for engravers to follow in cutting dies for this medal and two others, one of them probably 1363, below. This is one of a series engraved by Brenet, probably during the first establishment of Louis XVIII as king of France. This series was not struck at the French mint until 1832, although there are similar medals struck earlier in England. As Mr Griffiths remarked, "These matters can get very complicated". Most authors have avoided the question of how to tell whether a given medal is from the French mint; Bramsen erroneously states that the Depaulis obverse shows that a medal was struck in England, not realizing that there are two

obverse dies by Depaulis, one of them used in Paris.

Bramsen 1342 THE BATTLE OF MONTEREAU 40 mm



Standard obverse by Brenet. Reverse: The laureate, draped figure of the emperor, standing in a biga drawn by winged horses, preparing to hurl a thunderbolt at the enemy soldiers on a bridge in the background. Exergue: THE BATTLE OF MONTEREAU/ FEBRUARY 1814/BRENET F. DEN. D.

The mixture of a neoclassical main figure and the realistic background is not unique to this design; perhaps the unspoken thought here is that Napoleon, *deus ex machina*, will save France from the invading hordes. The illustrated specimen is another from the Brenet series.

Bramsen 1348 FEBRUARY 1814 40 mm



Standard obverse by Andrieu. Reverse: FEBRUARY 1814. An eagle perched on a thunderbolt, facing left, a star above his head. In the left field a pair of fish; in the

right a flying Victory holding out a wreath. Signed beneath the thunderbolt, BRENET F. DENON D.

This medal celebrates the February successes Napoleon had against the invading armies; the fish are, of course, the zodiacal Pisces. Encouraged by his success, Napoleon rejected offers of the allies to leave him in possession of France and continued fighting. March was disastrous. Napoleon sent a message to his brother Joseph in Paris, telling him to hold on, and explaining that Napoleon was marching east to pick up more troops from the besieged forts there. The message was intercepted; the allies seized the opportunity to attack and occupy Paris.

Bramsen 1363

THE EVILS OF WAR

40 mm



Obverse: NAPOLEON EMP. ET ROI. Bare-headed, uniformed bust facing right. Above the head (like a halo) a wreath. Signed below the bust, DENON D./DEPAULIS F. Reverse: An older woman carrying a dead child tries to defend a younger woman from a Cossack. Behind, in the left field, two reclining (dead?) animals; in the right field, a burning cottage. Signed DENON D. and BRENET F. Exergue: THE EVILS OF WAR/MARCH 1814.

The obverse of the illustrated medal is from the die used at the French mint after 1832. The medal itself was struck there in or before 1842. This obverse differs from the Depaulis obverse used in England, having higher relief and other differences, the most obvious being the flaw between E and T mentioned above under Bramsen 1232. The reverse is another from the Brenet series, probably engraved from one of the drawings by Heim mentioned above.



Standard bust by Andrieu. Reverse: A draped woman standing in a boat, her back to the observer, reminiscent of *Αφροδιτη η καλλιπυγος*. The rudder of the ship is broken and there is a broken wheel in the upper left field. Signed in the left field, BRENET F. and in the right, DENON D. Exergue: ADVERSE FORTUNE /MARCH 1814.

Bramsen noted that this reverse also exists with an obverse by Droz or Depaulis; he gave the number 1366 to a variety from a different reverse die with the standard Brenet obverse. The meaning of this medal is clear: Fortune, that fickle woman, has finally turned her back on Napoleon. Although Napoleon rushed back toward Paris, his French enemies had seized control of the senate, which deposed him. Abandoned by some of his generals and hopelessly outnumbered, he was forced to abdicate.



Obverse: NAPOLEON. Bare-headed, undraped bust r. Signed on truncation,

ANDRIEU F. Reverse: Bare-headed but in uniform, Napoleon stands before a travelling desk placed on a table to the left, writing on a document. Behind him stands Discord, attempting to prevent Napoleon from writing. Signed BRENET F. Exergue: THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON ABDICATES/11 APRIL 1814/DENON D.

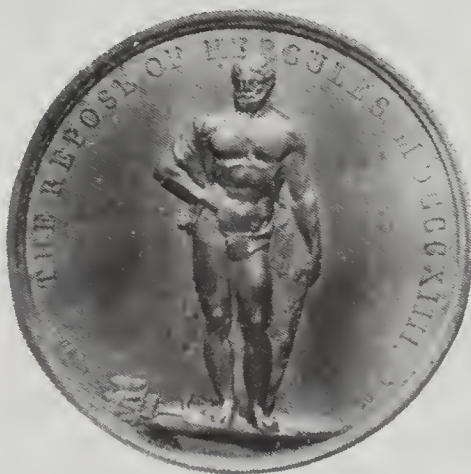
Here again Bramsen notes varieties. His 1385 has the Depaulis obverse and a reverse similar to that illustrated but from a different die. His 1387 has the obverse by Brenet and the reverse like that illustrated but lacking the DENON D.

In about 1820 the Mudie medals were issued in England, giving the British side of the story. Although I have ignored them up to now, I cannot resist showing the reverse of number 27:

Bramsen 1441

THE REPOSE OF HERCULES

40 mm



Obverse (not illustrated): BRITANNIA J.MUDIE D. The helmeted head of the personified country. Reverse: THE REPOSE OF HERCULES MDCCCXIII. The hero standing facing, right hand on hip and left holding a grounded club. Beneath his feet a French eagle standard. Signed DROS F. and MUDIE D.

Mudie published *An historical and critical account of a grand series of national medals* in 1820, illustrating and describing his medals.

The Emperor Napoleon arrived in his new Empire of Elba on 4 May 1814.

(This article is the fourteenth in a series which started in October 1985. See the following issues for other parts of the series: October 1985, May 1987, October 1987, June 1988, November 1988, April 1989, November 1989, April 1990, December 1990, June 1991, February 1992, August 1992, and December, 1992.)

NUMISMATIC GLEANINGS

"It is a trite, but by no means a worn-out idea, that a coin, could it speak, would be able to relate a stranger story than any other article to which imagination might give a voice. Such a thought can never be worn out, for it is inexhaustible in its richness. Human fancy fails utterly to trace the possible adventures of a copper that was coined even last year; and for every month that a coin has been in circulation a lifetime must needs be added to the years that would be required to sum up the incidents in which one can conjecture that coin as an actor.

"Human nature has not changed very much in the ages during which men have inhabited the world. The price of joy and of pain has been about the same since men began to deal those commodities out to other men for money; and certainly imagination scarcely finds a period of time when men lived and did not sell pleasure or sorrow to each other. The silver *drachma* of Aegina, in a modern collection--which was perhaps one of the first of silver coins that men ever handled--may therefore have been, doubtless was, in its day, like silver coins of this nineteenth century: now the purchase price of bread, and now of poison; to-day the comforter of want, to-morrow flung to the street from the jeweled hand of wealth; now the winner at the board, now the last stake of the suicide; in the morning doing duty to buy flowers for the forehead of purity, in the evening the price of infamy and shame.

"To a thinking man, then, every coin that his collection contains opens a new subject of thought; and it is no idle employment, though it seem so, to sit quietly over Greek or Persian, Roman or Punic, French, Turkish, English, or American coins, and seek to trace, in pure fancy, the history of one and another shining piece. And if the instruction to be thus derived is not the most valuable which the collection of coins furnishes, it is at least the origin of that which is worth more; for the desire to make acquaintance with the men who used these coins leads to the study of history; and perhaps the great benefit to be derived by the ordinary collector, from his employment, is to be found in this, that his coins serve to fix historical facts with great firmness in the memory...

"But aside from the considerations thus stated, the science of numismatics has a claim on all intelligent persons that no other subject of study can surpass. In coins and medals, more than in any other monuments, the past is preserved, and its heroes and great events are kept memorable. Possibly it was to the almost imperishable nature of the splendid medals of the Augustan age that Horace alluded when he spoke of a fame more enduring than brass--*monumentum aere perennius*. Then, as now, the records of coins and medals were regarded as most lasting; and it may be safely affirmed that we owe as much of our historical knowledge of the remote past to the coins of nations long since passed away, as we owe to their written chronicles on paper or parchment."

Coins, Medals, and Seals, Ancient and Modern, Illustrated and Described. Edited by W. C. Prime. Harper & Brothers, New York, 1861. Page 9-12.

SOUTH BALTIC REGIONS

The Duchy of Curland

John S. Davenport, Mt. Dora, Florida, NI #602

(Continued from January, 1993)

FREDERIK CASIMIR KETTLER 1682-1698



238 DUCAT, 1689

FRID: CAS: IN: L. - CVR: E: SEM: DVX., bust R.

MONETA * NO * Horseman - VA - .AVREA, eagle with cross, neck divides
8-9.

H-C 2537 F 1045

239 18 GROS, 1694 (ort)

FRID: CAS: IN: L: CVR: ET.S: D:, bust R.

MONETA DVCIS CVRLAND: 94, arms of Poland and Lithuania divide 1-8.

A. With full date 1694.

H-C 2539, 8602

F 1047



240 6 GROS, 1694

FRID: CAS: IN. L: CVR: ET. S: D:, bust R.

MONETA DUCIS CURLAND: 1694:, crowned arms of Poland and Lithuania,
Kettler arms below.

H-C 2540

F 1049

S 1811



241 6 GROS, 1694

FRIDER. CASIM. D. G. IN. LIVON., bust R with AH below.

CURLAND. ET. SEMGAL. DUX. 1694, as above with VI above arms.

H-C 2541

S 1809-10



242 1-1/2 GROS, 1687, 1689, 1695, 1696

.FRID: CAS: IN (3) L. CVR: ET. S. D., arms of Curland and Semgallia with
Kettler arms on AS dividing half dates.

IOH: III. D. G. REX. POL. M. D. L, cross and orb with 24.

H-C 2536,8,42-44

F 1044,46,50,51



243 SCHILLING, 1696 (copper)

FRID. CASIM. D. G. IN. LIVON., bust R.

SOLIDVS . CVRLAND(IAE), 1696, eagle with arms.

H-C 2545

F 1052

S 1823

CHARLES of POLAND and SAXONY 1759-1762

244 6 GROS, 1762

D. G. CAROL. PR. PET. S. IN (L.) CVR. ET. (S.) DVX, bust R.

MON: ARG: DVC: CVRLAND 1762, crowned Poland-Lithuanian arms,
C-H-S below. VI between palms.

H-C 3010

F 1053

S 1824-5

245 GROS, 1762

D. G. CAROL. PR. P. ET [&] .S. IN. (L). CVR. (&) (S) DVX, bust R.
 MONET(A). ARGENT(EA). DVC. CURLAND, as above with no letters,
 H/C-S 1762 or C 1762 S.

H-C 3011-3, 6002, 8609-10

F 1054

S 1826-30

246 SCHILLING, 1762 (copper)

D. G. CAROL. PR. REG. POL(ON). & SAX., bust R.
 IN LIV. CVRLAND. & SEM. DVX 1762, crowned oval arms of Poland and
 Lithuania. SOLID in exergue.

A. With decoration around arms.

H-C 3014, 8611

S 1831-2



247 SCHILLING, 1762 (base)

D. G. CAROL. I. PR. REG. POLON & SAX., bust R.
 IN LIV. CVRL. & SEM. DVX. 1762, as above with octagon shaped shields.

H-C 5319

S 1833

F (unnumbered)

ERNST JOHANN BIRON 1737-1740, 1762-1769

248 2 DUCATS, 1764

F 1057



249 DUCAT, 1764

D. G. ERNEST. IOH. IN LIV. CVRL: ET [&] SEM. DVX., bust R with G
 below arm.

.MONETA. AVREA. DVC: CVRLAND. 1764, crowned arms of Poland-
 Lithuania with I.C.S. below.

A. With S under arm and .ICS. or .S.

H-C 3018, 8618

F 1058

250 18 GROS, 1764 (ort)

ERNEST. IOH. IN. LIV. CVRL. ET SEM. DVX., bust R with G below arm.
 MONETA ARGENT. DVC. CVRLAND. 1764, crowned arms of Poland-Lithuania, 18 and I.C.S. below.
 F 1059 M. LXXV-3

251 6 GROS, 1763, 1764

D: G: ERNEST. IOH. IN LIV. CVRL. & SEM. DVX., bust R with S below arm.
 MON(ETA) ARGENT. DVC. CVRLAND., date, crowned oval arms of Poland-Lithuania, VI below and I.C.S.
 A. 1764 with G below arms.
 B. 1764 with G below bust.
 H-C 3015,9, 6004 F 1055,60 S 1839-46



252 3 GROS, 1764, 1765

D. G. ERNEST. IOH. IN. L. C. &(ET). S. DVX, bust R.
 MON(ETA). ARGENT. DVC: CVRLAND, date, as above with 3 and I.C.S. or I.F.S. or IFS.
 A. With S under arm. A 1764 in gold.
 H-C 3020-1,25, 6005 F 1061,65 S 1847-54



253 GROS, 1763, 1764 (value 2 Gros)

Crowned monogram E I dividing date.
 MON. ARGENT(EA). DVC. CVRLAND:, crowned arms of Poland-Lithuania with .ICS. below.
 H-C 3016,22 8613 F 1056,62 S 1855-7

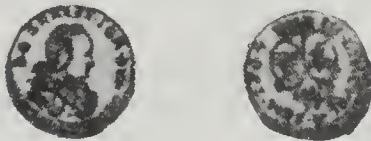


254 GROS, 1763 (copper)

D. G. ERNESTVS. IOHANNES DVX., bust R.
IN. LIVONIA. CVRL. ET. SEMIGAL. 17-63 as above.

A pattern?

H-C 3017, 8614 S 1858



255 SCHILLING, 1764 (copper)

D. G. ERNEST. IOH. DVX., bust R.
IN. LIV. CVRL. &. SEM. 1764, crowned arms of Poland and Lithuania,
SOLID below.

A. With SOLID/I.F.S.

B. With SOLID and ornaments.

H-C 3023-4 F 1064 S 1859-61

PETER BIRON 1772-1795

256 DUCAT, 1780

D. G. PETRVS IN LIV. CVRL. ET SEMIG. DUX, head R.
MON. AUREA DUC. CURL. AD LEGEM IMP. 1780, crowned arms of
Poland-Lithuania.

H-C 3409 F 1066 S 1862-3



257 TALER, 1780

D. G. PETRUS IN LIV. CURL. ET SEM(I)G(AL) DUX, head R.
MON. NOVA ARG. DUC. CURL. AD NORMAM TAL. ALB. 1780, arms
Poland-Lithuania.

H-C 3410 F 1067 S 1864-70 Dav. 1624

(To be continued)

NUMISMATIC EXTRACTS FROM SELECTED LITERATURE

Coin.—Extract from Bennet's edition of *The English Works of Roger Ascham*, printed for T. Davies and J. Dodsley, London, without date:—

"Commend me to good Mr. Pember. Tell him that yesterday I saw a new Coin, which I would he had for all the old he hath. It was made in this house where we lie, at *Inspruck*. It is very like a great *Suffolk* cheese as any cometh to *Sturbridge* fair, but somewhat thicker. It is even so heavy as two men can bear. There was molten for it, of fine silver, for I saw the making of it, 6,400 guilders; every guilder is worth 5s. *English* and more, except our money be well amended.

"Noble Maximilian and his wife be come out of Spain and be in Italy, coming hitherward. This Country of Tyrol, where we be, which is under *Ferdinando*, doth present this goodly coin to Queen *Mary*, *Maximilian's* wife, which is the Emperor's Daughter, because she was never in *Germany* afore. This rich gift is given for *Maximilian's* sake, whom all men love above measure. There is of one side of this coin all the arms belonging to *Maximilian* and his wife; on the other stands Queen *Mary* his wife's face, most lively printed, as the old antiquities be. Above her image be these words in *Latin*: *Sereniss. Duci Reginae Boemiae, ex familiâ Regum Hispaniæ, et Archiducum Austriæ progenitæ jam primum in Germaniam venienti Tyroliensium Munus. 1551.*"—Letter to R. A. to "my dear Friends Edward Raven and William Ireland, of St. John's College, Cambridge," page 394.

Herbert Randolph.

Taken from *Notes & Queries*, 5th Series,
Vol. 3, p.485 (june 1875).

(Submitted by Bob Forrest)

COINS OF THE PRIMOGENOUS WESTERN SLAVS

Arthur J. Majewski, Detroit, Michigan, MI #1166

Until 1157 the areas extending to the Elbe (Laba) River were ruled by and the domicile of Slavic people. Generally in the northern sections of these lands, between the Elbe (Laba) and the Odra (Oder) Rivers, the Slavic Polab tribe held sway. In Slavonic PO-LABA meant people living along the Laba River. To the south, the ancient Slavic Lusatians were the dominant group.



Late Tenth Century Poland

Presently these territories are considered an integral part of Germany. The locale of the origins of Brandenburg and the site of Berlin is situated on these lands.

Relics of the ancient Slavs of the region are as follows:

1. Remnants of place names, such as Brandenburg from the Slavic Brenibor and Brenna, Kopenick from the Slavic Kopanica and Kopnik, Lusatia, Polabia, etc.
2. Lusatian Sorbs presently number approximately 200,000. They are completely encircled by Germans. Due to their situation, an island in a sea of Germans, they are known as the nation that refuses to die.

3. Of the Polabs. or Polabians, only two known groups exist to this day. The first is found in Copperas Cove, Texas, and the second is reported to be in Australia.

4. Rudimentary vestiges of the Slavonic language used by this population survived in this region east of Hanover, at least until the 17th century.

The history of the decline and subsequent virtual disappearance of the westernmost Slavs is a fascinating chapter of Slav antiquity.

At the Havel (Hobola) River, less than thirty kilometers west of the site whereon present day Berlin rests, the ancient domicile of the Hobolanie tribe was located. The main citadel of this tribe, Brenna, was situated here between 900 to 1150 A.D.

The last Slavic ruler of the Hobolanie was Przybyslaw. About 1125 A.D. he and his wife, Petrysa, were baptized under German auspices. At this baptism, Przybyslaw was given the name of Henry. Przybyslaw (Henry) befriended Albert the Bear, and being childless, he willed his Slavic duchy in 1150 to Albert the Bear, a German.

A description of the two known coins of Przybyslaw follows:

FIRST COIN:

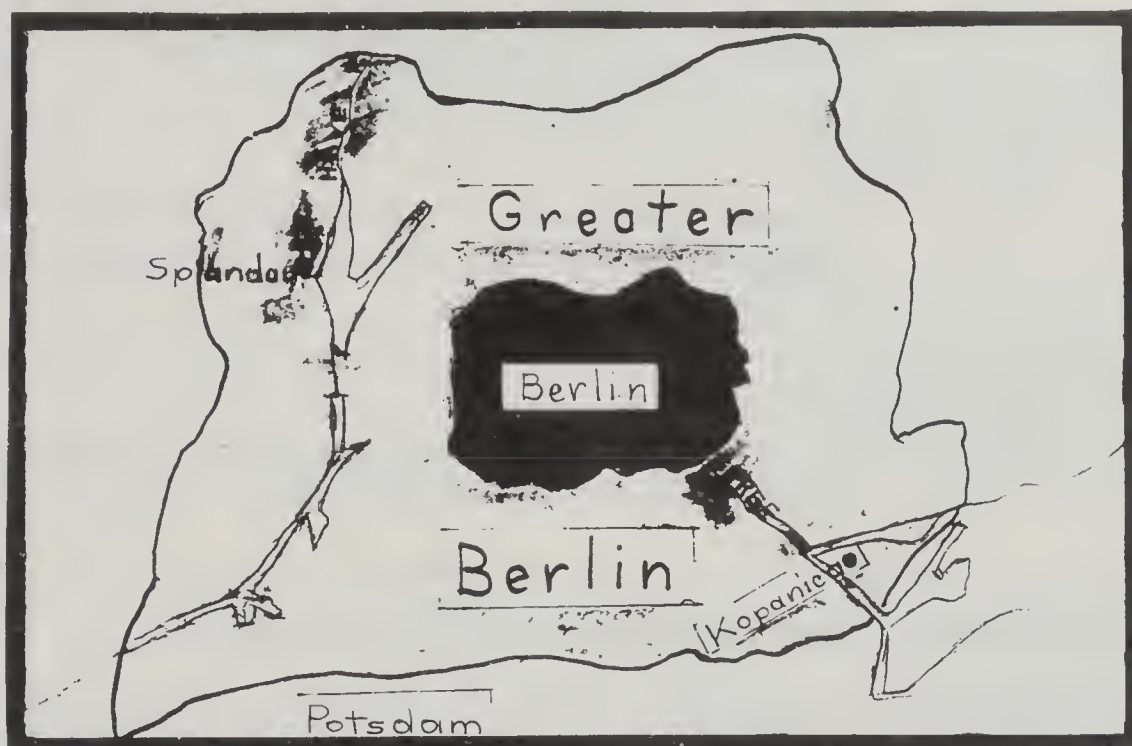
Denomination:	Denar.	Date:	Undated (after 1130)
Obverse:	Duke on a horse facing right with a flag in his hands. On the left a cross is found. Legend encircling: HEINRICVS+ (reverse writing).		
Reverse:	Scene of church. Encircling legend: BRANDENBVRG (reverse writing).		
Metal:	Silver	Diameter:	22.0 mm. Weight: 0.87 g.
Comments:	1. Issued to commemorate the erection of a church at Brenna (Brandenburg). 2. German legend denotes the termination of the Slavic hold on the territory.		

SECOND COIN:

Denomination:	Denar.	Date:	Undated (after 1130)
Obverse:	Helmeted Duke facing. He holds a flag in his left hand, and in his right, a sword. Encircling legend: HEIN.BRAND.+		
Reverse:	Duchess in a long dress facing. On the left, there is an eight pointed star. On the right there are four dots in the form of a cross. Encircling legend: PETRISSA+		
Metal:	Silver	Diameter:	19.5 mm. Weight: 0.89 g.
Comments:	1. Issued to commemorate the baptism in 1125. 2. Legend in German signifies the termination of Slav control of the territories.		

Jaksa of Kopanica, nephew of Przybyslaw and thus the rightful inheritor of Brenna, contested the above testament. He conducted fierce campaigns against Albert the

Bear to regain the Duchy of Brenna. At the outset he was successful and was able to occupy said Duchy. However, he was evicted by Albert in 1157.



*Location of Jaksa's Kopanica (Kopenick)
in relation to present day Berlin.*

Kopanica, or Kopnik (today known as Kopenick), is a district of present day southeastern Berlin.

After 250 years of pressure (Drang nach Osten), the Slavs were defeated and Brenna became Brandenburg, and all the territories east of the Elbe (Laba) were lost to the Slavs.

Coins issued by Duke Jaksa of Kopanica were first uncovered in the 19th century. Five types of bracteates were found, the most interesting of which is one with the Slavic word "CNES" thereon. "Cnes" stands for kniaz, or ruler, in Slavic. Following is a description of the five bracteates of Jaksa:

FIRST BRACTEATE:

Date: Undated.

Obverse: Jaksa facing right holding sword and palm branch (symbolic of readiness for peace or war). Three stars in the background. Encircling legend: IACZA.DE COPNIC.

Metal: Silver

Diameter: 18.5mm.

Weight: 0.20 g.

SECOND BRACTEATE:

Date: Undated.

Obverse: Bareheaded Duke facing (slightly to the right) holding a flag in his right hand. On the right there is a double armed cross with a dot on both sides of the cross. Encircling legend: IACZA DE COPNIC.

THIRD BRACTEATE:

Date: Undated.

Obverse: Standing full length Duke holding a spear in his right hand and a shield in the left. Encircling legend: IAC OB?.

FOURTH BRACTEATE:

Date: Undated.

Obverse: Helmeted Duke holding a sword in his right hand. Two decorative three pronged Y type devices. Encircling legend: IA-KZA.COPTNIK.C-NE.

FIFTH BRACTEATE:

Date: Undated.

Obverse: Armored Duke facing, holding a sword and palm branch. Encircling legend: IACZO.DE COPNIC.

NUMISMATIC EXTRACTS FROM SELECTED LITERATURE

Caution to Coin Collectors. *We have received from Mr. Whelan, the well-known dealer in Coins, the following letter:*

"42. Bedford Street, Strand,

"Sir,

"As I happen to know that most of the country coin collectors take in your interesting paper, will you allow me to make it the medium to put country numismatists on their guard against certain 'false coins' now being offered for sale.

"Very few cabinets can boast a good Richard III. Half-groat and Penny with the boar's head mint mark; and these are the coins selected by the forger on this occasion.

"The Half-groat reads_obverse: 'Ricard di Gra Rex Angl Z Fra:' Mint mark, boar's head; reverse, 'Civitas London.' The Penny reads on the obv.: 'Ricar D G Rex Aug Fra:' rev., 'Civitas London.'

"These forgeries are well made and much worn; a good price is asked.

"I shall be happy if this be the means of saving the pockets of provincial collectors.

"Yours, faithfully,

"Peter Whelan,

"Numismatist."

Taken from *Notes & Queries*, 2nd Series, Vol. 2, p.300 (Oct. 1856).

(Submitted by Bob Forrest)

BOOK NEWS & REVIEWS

The New History of the Royal Mint. Edited by C.E.Challis. Cambridge University Press, 1992. Hardback, 228 x 152 mm., 832 pp., color frontispiece, 80 maps and half tones, and 92 tables. Available from Spink and Son Ltd., 5, 6 and 7 King Street, St. Jame's, London SW1Y 6QS, United Kingdom. Price is £95.00 plus £6.00 postage and handling.

This major new study traces the development of English minting from its origins in the seventh century down to the highly mechanized factory production of today. It brings together the complementary skills of specialists who are already well known for their distinctive contributions to the history of minting and coinage, and breaks new ground by providing up-to-date synthesis and analysis not only of recent numismatic and historical literature but also of primary sources, many of which have never before been fully studied.

Contents of the work are as follows: *List of figures; List of tables; Preface; List of abbreviations; Chapter 1: The English and Norman Mints, c.600-1158* by Ian Stewart; *Chapter 2: From Regional to Central Minting, 1158-1464* by N.J. Mayhew; *Chapter 3: Lord Hastings to the Great Silver Recoinage, 1464-1699* by C.E. Challis; *Chapter 4: Reform, the New Technology and Tower Hill, 1700-1966* by G.P. Dyer and P.P. Gaspar; *Chapter 5: A new beginning: Llantrisant* by C.E. Challis; *Appendix 1: Mint Output, 1220-1985* by C.E. Challis; *Appendix 2: Mint contracts, 1279-1817* by C.E. Challis; *Select bibliography*; and *Index*.

In each of the five chapters the location of minting, the chronology and size of output, mint personnel and organization, and the main technology employed are closely described and analyzed to reveal precisely what the main challenges to the Mint have been during its long history, and with what effect it has faced upon them. There are two substantial appendices--one on output from 1220 to 1985, the other on Mint contracts from 1279 to 1817--a select bibliography, and copious illustrations in the form of 80 figures and maps.

Information provided by the publisher.

NUMISMATIC EXTRACTS FROM SELECTED LITERATURE

Defaced Coins. — I well remember, some years ago, reading the details of a process by which coins, obliterated by age and constant use, might be easily deciphered. So far as my memory goes, the coin was dipped into burning sulphur, or something of that description, and through the film so produced upon the coin the original image was distinctly visible. Can anyone explain the process more correctly?

T. HUGHES

Taken from *Notes and Queries*, 2nd Series, vol. 5, p. 131 (Feb. 1858).

(Submitted by Bob Forrest)

MEMBER NOTICE PAGE

William Snyder, P. O. Box 242, Cookeville, TN 38503: Information on error coins available, and wanted. A data base of known World mis-struck coins is being kept. Over 1300 different brockages, off-centers, double strikes, etc. are listed in detail. If you would like information on the coins of any country, or can provide information on any that you own, or have seen for sale, please write.

Howard A. Daniel III, P. O. Box 626, Dunn Loring, VA 22027-0626: Imperial Vietnamese coins from the tenth century to 1945 wanted: Cash-style coins from Viet Nam and China with a double rim on the obverse, reverse and/or both sides. These coins are generally of a very light color, so I would be very interested in knowing of pieces which have a high copper content. I am very interested in knowing of any reference which illustrates and/or describes these pieces. This information will support writing my *Imperial Viet Nam Coins and Currency* book.

Richard Bode, P. O. Box 1151, Emporia, Kansas 66801: Philippine Guerrilla currency wanted. Especially needed are notes from the scarcer provinces - Lanao, Romblon, Misamis Oriental, Culion, Masbate, and municipal notes from Leyte and Samar. Will buy or trade for other guerrilla notes or for world coins.

Ralph A. Cannito, P. O. Box 304, Washington, NJ 07882: WANTED - Islamic/Arabic hammered silver coinage from 622 AD to 1900 AD; especially interested in rupees, multiple and Nazarana rupees of Afghanistan, Indian Princely States and the Mughal Empire. Also interested in Ottoman & Persian Empire silver coinage and many others. Buying one coin or a collection. Dealers and collectors offers are welcome.

Phil Wing, P. O. Drawer 58204, Cincinnati, Ohio 45258: British Coins Wanted - All Hammered silver and gold coins Fine or Better. All silver coins 1660-1760 VF or better. All gold Guineas VF or Better. Will buy for cash or trade for other coins. Please send or write.

NI ATTRIBUTION SERVICE: See page 30 of the February, 1993 issue for rules regarding sending items in for attribution, or write to the Chairman of the Attribution Service at the regular Dallas address before sending items.

ALMORA COINS - CORRECTION

Due to some unexplained glitch a complete line was left out of the article "Almora Coins", by Devendra Handa published in the October, 1992 issue of the *NI BULLETIN*. At the bottom of page 202, the following line should be added:

the regal title *Rājna*.¹¹ From the illustration, this coin seems

Please add this correction to your copy and we apologize for the error.